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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

No. 18,678. 號三十七百六千八萬一第 日五十月二年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1918. 三拜禮 號七十二月三年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

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15, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
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11165

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Photographs Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Half-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 " "
6.30 " " 7.30 " "	" " 10 " "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendore Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 1463

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Through Express
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsu)	dep. 7.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEN CHAI	dep. 8.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuang Shui	dep. 8.55	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning	dep. 9.10	8.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei Market	dep. 9.25	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	dep. 9.40	8.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	dep. 9.55	8.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuenai	dep. 10.10	9.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hung Hom	dep. 10.25	9.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	9.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Through Express
Loan Ferry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOWLOON	dep. 5.50	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55
Hung Hom	dep. 6.05	8.05	9.25	10.25	1.30	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10
Yuenai	dep. 6.20	—	9.40	10.40	1.45	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25
Shatin	dep. 6.35	—	9.55	10.55	1.55	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
Taipei Market	dep. 6.50	—	10.10	11.10	2.05	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Taipei	dep. 7.05	—	10.25	11.25	2.15	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55
Fanning	dep. 7.20	—	10.40	11.40	2.25	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05
Shuang Shui	dep. 7.35	—	10.55	11.55	2.35	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Shen Chai	arr. 7.45	—	11.05	12.05	2.45	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25
SHEN CHAI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsu)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Will stop at Taipei and Shuang Shui to allow First Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Fanning dep.	6.30	11.35	2.50	Shataukok dep.	10.00	3.00
Shataukok arr.	9.15	12.50	3.50	Fanning arr.	11.00	3.50

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND REFRIG. CO. LTD.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Steam's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parsons' Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Door No. 1	Door No. 2	Door No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	518 feet	550 "	721 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	82 "	95 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	34 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 50 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	7,000 tons	12,000 tons	15,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	450 feet	580 feet	721 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	55 "	66 "	82 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	25 "	34 "	44 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	355 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	55 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 11177

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JOHN D. HUNTER & SON,
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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between Hongkong and Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918:

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon, Single	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.80

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
THURSDAY, 28th MARCH, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
FRIDAY, 29th MARCH, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manama, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. 14651

NOTICE.

THE CHEFOO SANITARIUM, LTD., CHEFOO.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT: DR. WM. MALCOLM, HEALTH OFFICER.

Excellent accommodation; Fine location; Trained nurses; also a beautiful Summer Resort.

Terms: \$10 and \$20 per day. First ten days and \$8 and \$7 for subsequent days; Doctor's fee and Nurse inclusive. For further information apply to The Nurse in charge, THE CHEFOO SANITARIUM, LTD., Chefoo. 11770

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IMPORTANT NEW BOOK

BY

J. O. P. BLAND.

LI HUNG CHANG.

CONTENTS:

A Review of the Conditions existing in China at the outset of Li Hung Chang's career—Early life and family circle—As Chinese official—As Diplomat—Relations with France, Japan and Russia—His tour abroad—The Peace Negotiations of 1900—As Naval and Military Administrator—As Statesman and Politician—The Hunan, Equatorial—Bibliographical Note—Chronological Table—Index.
\$4.50.

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\$1.50 per set.

A remarkable set of Pictures showing the fire stage by stage.

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Fabrics described, Textile, Knit Goods, Weaving Terms, &c., explained, by A. G. Hancock.

\$2.50.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Mar. 27th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 24th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	May 22nd.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Pumps and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.
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HOTELS.

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. E. TAGGART,
Manager. 114

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 272.
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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

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MRS. BLAIR. 11463

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shamoon.

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For Particulars apply to:—S. KAWATE, Manager, No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong 1463

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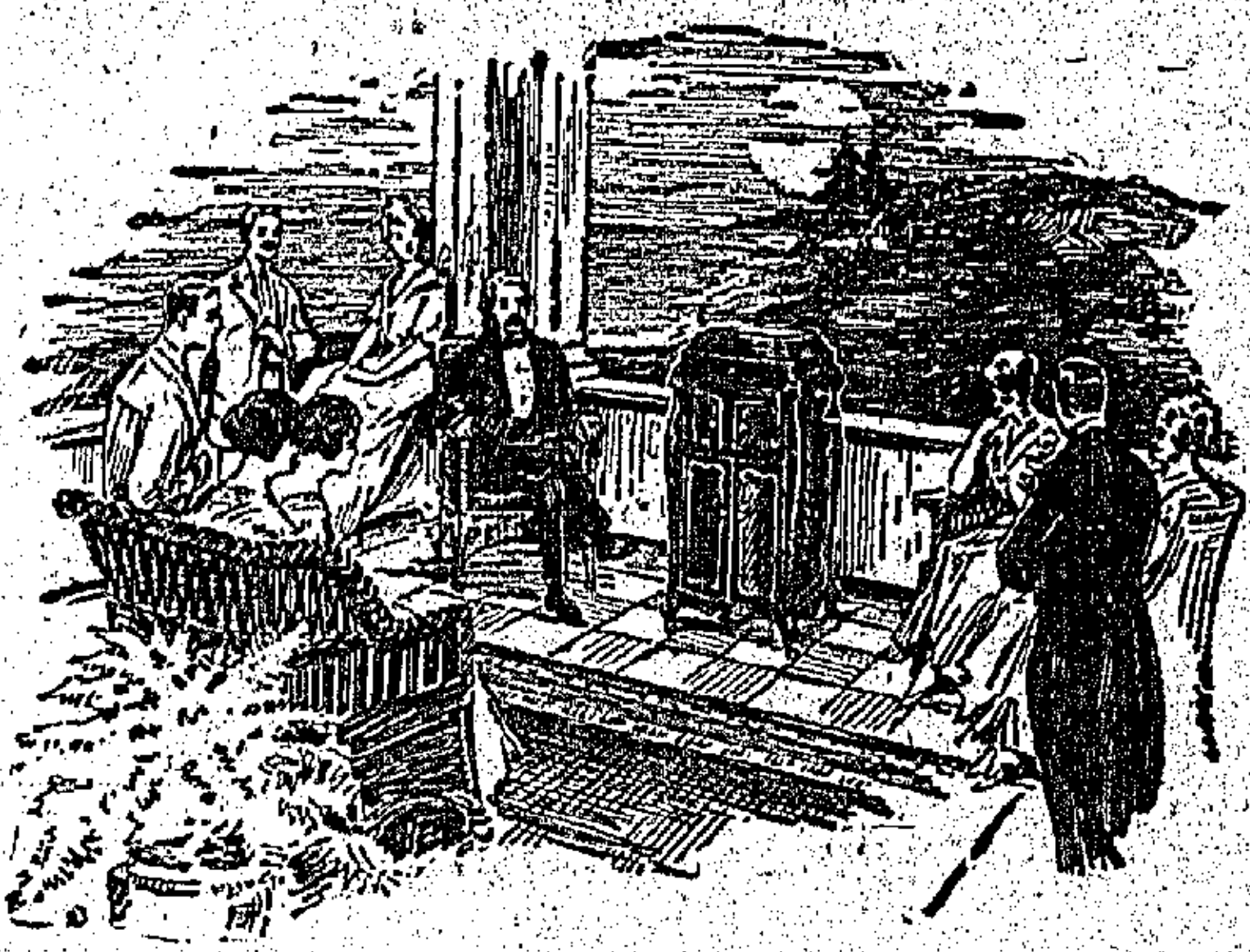
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Our TERMS make it easy to get a

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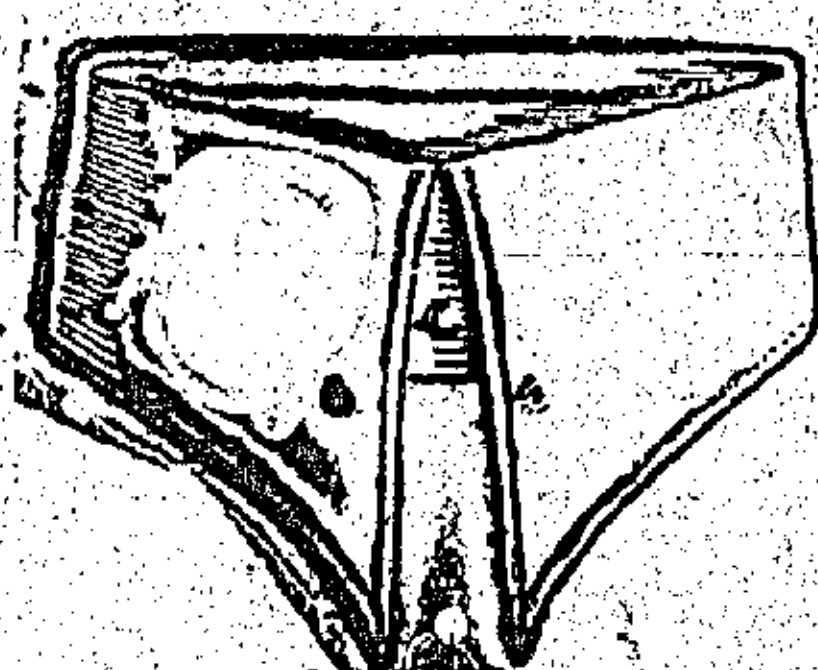
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20% Discount for cash with order.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[263]



The Collar of To-day
is the Soft Collar, and discerning men are selecting
SUMMIT SOFT COLLARS—the collars which combine
comfort and economy with the Summit distinctive style
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Summit SHAPE 66
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Men's Wear Specialists,

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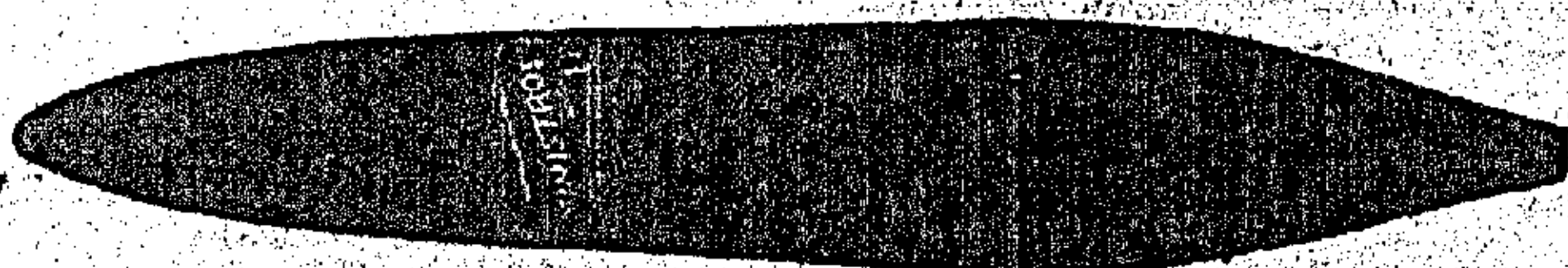
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25.



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars
beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1261]

GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX,
GRAND STRAND.SEASON
1918

TSINGTAU
"IDEAL SEA-BATHING"

Commencing
MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager.

[1638]

CLAIM FOR WAGES AGAINST
MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD &
SWIRE.A QUESTION OF CUSTOM IN
SHANGHAI SHIPPING
CIRCLES.

At H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on March 22nd, before His Honour Judge Skinner Turner, W. E. Trofinoff brought an action, *in forma pauperis* against Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, to recover \$388.86, being wages due for three weeks while he was on leave and one month's wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiff, being assigned for that purpose by the Court, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt defended.

Mr. Wright said that the case was somewhat distressing. The plaintiff was at the present time destitute, a state which was due in the main to the rather disastrous upheaval in Russia which had spelled ruin to many true and loyal citizens. He had been engaged in engineering work ever since the age of 12 years, in various engineering works and on steamers, volunteering in the present war for service with the 4/9th Armenian Regiment. Counsel went on to show how the plaintiff left Russia and came to Shanghai where, through the instrumentality of the Russian Consul-General, he obtained employment with the China Navigation Co., for whom the defendants were the agents. He was engaged in the *Wenchow* and the *Wai Lung*, and was lastly transferred to the *Wenchow* running between Shanghai and Hongkong. On December 31st last he applied for three weeks' leave as his wife was ill. At first this was refused him, but subsequently granted, and he was told to join the *Wenchow* again when she returned. He was always told that the ship would return in three weeks' time, but she arrived back on January 16th and left again on January 17th. On the latter date the third engineer of the *Wenchow* called on the plaintiff at 11.35 a.m. and told him that he would have to join his ship which was leaving at noon. The plaintiff pointed out that he had received very short notice—only 25 minutes, and that he would not be able to get his clothes together, but he did so and went to join the ship, only to find she had sailed. The same afternoon he reported to Mr. McGavin, who told him he would have to wait another three weeks for the return of the *Wenchow*. On February 1st, having become rather tired of waiting, he again called on Mr. McGavin and asked whether he could not be transferred to another ship as he was tired of waiting, and it was then for the first time that he learned that he was no longer in the employ of the China Navigation Co. as from January 1st.

Evidence in support of the defence was given by Messrs. J. B. McGavin, Vaughan, of the *Wenchow*, and G. O. Wilson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., who gave evidence that it was not the custom to give pay while on leave in such circumstances.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

WAR CHARITIES STORE
SUB-COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The following summary of receipts and expenses from April 1st to December 31st, 1917, has been issued, signed by Mr. A. Maitland, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A.:

Receipts.
Subscriptions collected 120.00
Donations collected 339.73
Received from Hon. Treasurer of War Charities April to December, 1917 44,671.72

Payments.
For materials \$45,718.12
Less collected for sale of materials 1,463.67
For charges and petty 550.25
For sewing machines, table and cupboards 346.80

The following is a combined statement of receipts and payments relating to the War Hospitals Supply Depot from December 13th, 1915, to May 9th, 1916; the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers from May 9th, 1916, to March 31st, 1917; and the War Charities Store Sub-Committee from April 1st, 1917, to December 31st, 1917.

Receipts.
Subscriptions collected \$ 858.00
Donations collected 4,300.85
Received from Hon. Treasurer of War Charities April, 1916, to December, 1917 85,372.17

Payments.
For materials \$90,912.30
Less collected for sale of materials 2,295.72
For freight charges, sundry petty, cost of wardrobes, cupboards, tables, and sewing machines, etc. 1,812.35

Balance forward \$90,431.02

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES
KING EDWARD HOTEL
VICTIMIZED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Frank Valintri Collins was charged with obtaining board and lodging to the value of \$305.80 from December 20th, 1917, to January 12th, 1918, at the King Edward Hotel by false pretences.

Sergeant Blackman stated that there were several witnesses whom he would have to summon, but he did not think the case would take very long.

Mr. Dyer Ball: Could you find bail if an amount were fixed.

Defendant: I am only a seafaring man and out of a job. I have no money either for bail or for engaging a solicitor.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Thursday, defendant remaining in Police custody.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT
FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, for the week ending 26th March, 1918:

A monthly subscriber	\$ 5.00
A. G. Gordon	10.00
A. H. Hancock	5.00
A. Skelton	10.00
W. S. Brown	5.00
W. J. D.	5.00
C. Thorne	10.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
Donnelly and Whyte	10.00
"Ken"	5.00
C. C. Harrison	5.00
M. S.	10.00
H. W. Looker	10.00
E. Ex. Telegraph Co. (European Staff)	20.00
G. E. Stewart (Feb./March)	20.00
J. E. Stoneman (Jan./Feb./March)	6.00
S. S. L.	1.70
W. L. Leask	10.00
Previously acknowledged	\$157.70
Total	\$730.25

Monthly subscription.
\$ Donation.

T. ROBINSON (General Secretary).
F. G. E. HASTINGS, R.N. (Naval Secretary).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

THE TRADE IN SILK AND
SILK WASTE AFTER THE WAR
DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE IN
INDIA AND OTHER PARTS OF
THE EMPIRE RECOMMENDED.

The report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade on the raw materials wool, flax, and silk is published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The world's supply and demand for raw silk and silk waste is stated by the Committee to be fairly evenly balanced, and there appears to be little likelihood of a permanent shortage of supplies.

The world's crops have advanced from some 15 million kilos, in 1892 to 27 million kilos, in 1913. Japan and China in normal times supply approximately 60 per cent. of the world's production of raw silk, Italy and France 19 per cent., and Asia Minor and the Levant 15 per cent.

The United Kingdom's consumption in 1911—a normal pre-war year—was 623,000 kilos, that of France 4.3 million kilos, and of Germany 3.6 million kilos. The largest demand is that of the United States, 9.6 million kilos. The countries producing raw silk are also those which provide the silk waste from which shampoos and spun yarns and most sewings are manufactured. Of the European and American consumption about three-quarters was supplied from China and Japan.

The Committee believe that the extension of sericulture can be undertaken within the Empire, and particularly in India.

With regard to silk, a French expert estimates Germany's war requirements alone at six million kilos, a year (131 million lbs.). It is regarded as reasonable to assume that our own war requirements are not far short of this figure.

The Committee say:—
To secure such a supply of silk waste in the ordinary way as a by-product from raw silk would entail the establishment of sericulture on a scale comparable with that of China or Japan, the attainment of which, whilst not impossible, would not be easily reached. Much might, readily be done to help supplies by the cultivation of *Eri* silk, not only in India, but in the West Indies and other parts of the Empire, where the climate is suitable. The cocoon of the *Eri* silkworm cannot be reeled, so is used in its entirety for silk waste. The wild silks of Uganda and British and German East Africa might be similarly used, particularly if cultivated.

We, therefore, make the following recommendation:—Although the supply of raw silk waste keeps pace with the continually increasing world's consumption, we recommend the development, under efficient direction of sericulture in India and its stimulation and encouragement in those parts of the Empire where climate and labour conditions are favourable.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 23rd March is as follows:

	Receipts for week for 13 weeks.	Aggregate receipts for 13 weeks.
This Year	\$ 2,283	\$100,031
Last Year	12,618	103,761
Decrease	335	2,270

METHODS OF HEALING.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning from the text "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," the Rev. H. Copley Moyle said:

These words are very familiar to us all, but like many other familiar things they may be far from being understood.

A teacher was once teaching a class of children about the Lord's Prayer, and asked them how God's will is done in heaven, and one child answered, "It is done quickly," another said "It is done perfectly," and a third said "It is done joyfully." The last answer was the one with which the teacher was specially pleased. The angels in heaven rejoice to do God's will and do it with gladness and joy.

Every day we pray that His will may be done in the same way on earth, but many people have a terrible idea of the will of God and regard it as anything but a subject for joy. When some terrible calamity comes upon them, they say "It is God's will and I must bear it," but when some tremendous joy comes into their life they seldom say "This is God's will." People have become so accustomed to associate the will of God with sorrow that they have acquired a one-sided view of religion. That beautiful hymn, numbered 224 in our book, which begins "My God my Father while I stray," and of which the refrain is "Thy will be done," has been to many a message of trust and comfort in times of heavy sorrow (and such times must come to every life), but it is apt to strengthen the idea that the will of God is a heavy burden which we have to bear, instead of regarding God's will as a subject for joy and rejoicing.

The will of God as done in heaven brings us sorrow but perfect joy, and so it ought to be for us on earth. Religion ought to be the most joyful thing in the world, but Christians too often convey the idea that it is a sad thing, and so the world does not want it, for no one likes to be sad. But the Christian religion is the most lasting giver of joy. It was a characteristic of the spread of Christianity in the earliest ages that it brought joy wherever it went. St. Paul places joy only second to love in his list of the fruits of the spirit. And to-day in this and many non-Christian lands the preaching of the Gospel is bringing an undreamed of joy to many hearts.

If your religion is not flooding your life with joy then there is something wrong with it. God wishes His will to be the chief joy of your life, and it ought to be. If you ask yourself the question—What gives me most pleasure in life? the answer ought to be "My religion." If it is not, then you have yet to learn the elements of Christianity, you have yet to find the chief joy in life, something which will not really diminish any other joy, but will elevate and transcend them all. We are far too apt to break God's laws, and then think the sorrow and suffering which follow are God's will. If you jumped over a precipice you would break your bones and perhaps kill yourself, but it would be absurd to say that it was God's will, for it would have been brought about by defying His laws. All sickness and disease is due to some breach of the laws of health and is contrary to the will of God.

We know that our Blessed Lord Jesus Christ came on earth to do God's will and he was always going about curing sickness and disease. As far as we know He was never sick, and He never inflicted sickness on anyone. Moses punished people by inflicting sickness upon them, so did Elijah, but Christ never did. On the contrary He always cured them and banished disease and sickness, and thereby He has taught us that it is not God's will that we should be sick.

Christ has come, not only to save our spirits from sin, but also to save our bodies from disease. He is, as St. Paul said, "the saviour of the body." That is a great truth which has been rediscovered in recent years. The power inherent in Christianity to heal sickness was very conspicuous in the early ages of the Church, but has been very largely ignored for many centuries, and so there has arisen the Great Health Movement to vindicate this neglected truth. It has always been the case that when the Church has neglected any aspect of truth there has arisen some party or sect which has emphasised that neglected truth and often so emphasised it as to give it undue importance. It has been so with the power of healing.

The truth that Christ still heals sickness and disease was reaffirmed most loudly by people outside the Church of England, but this truth is now coming to be recognised within our Church.

There is now a growing body of opinion based on a growing accumulation of evidence that there are other than material means of healing sickness. We are all believers in the due and proper use of medicine for promoting the cure of disease, and we all know what wonderful progress has been made in surgery in the last hundred years. The debt we owe as a nation to doctors and surgeons for their splendid and self-sacrificing service to the wounded in this war is tremendous.

But it has come to be increasingly recognised by a very large body of opinion, both within and outside the medical profession, that there are other means of restoring health than medicine and surgery—means which are not material but mental. It is only within the last few years that much attention has been given to the study of the science of the mind, and that study has already revealed quite a new world to us. It has shown us that beside that aspect of the mind with which we are familiar there is another of which we have till lately been ignorant. This other mind has been given various names—sometimes it is called the subjective mind, sometimes the undermind, sometimes the subliminal consciousness. "This mind works as a rule independently of our will. It has absolute control over all the functions of the body. It is this mind which sets itself to heal us as soon

as we cut our finger or bruise ourselves, or break a bone. It works through the nerves which go all over our bodies and are so fine as to be invisible to the naked eye, being in some cases not more than the fifty-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. These nerves convey orders from the brain to all parts of the body; it is through them that thoughts are sent to affect the body. For instance, if someone pays you a compliment you blush, because the nerves are sending more blood into the arteries; so when some sudden terror comes upon a person he will turn pale and cold, because less blood is being sent through the arteries.

It is now coming to be recognised that every emotion has a corresponding effect on the body; it may not be so great as to be noticeable, but it is real.

Professor James says: "The fact is that there is no sort of consciousness whatever, but sensation, feeling, or idea, which does not directly and of itself tend to discharge into some motor effect. The motor effect need not always be an outer stroke of behaviour. It may be only an alteration of the heartbeats or breathing, or a modification in the distribution of blood. But in any case it is there in some shape, when any consciousness is there."

Scientific men are coming to recognise the fact that our mind has a very great influence on our body. If our thought influences for better or worse, any organ or function of the body to whose special attention the mind is called, it is very important that we should know it, govern, and train our thoughts into channels to assist that organ or function.

It is now beginning to be recognised by the highest medical authorities that a doctor's training ought to include a training in psychology or the science of the mind, and that you are much more likely to be in good bodily health if you set your mind on health than if you expect to be ill.

But there is a still higher means of healing which uses both the material means of feeling by medicine and the mental healing but transcends them both. It is coming to be known as spiritual healing.

It is a reliance on the spirit of God. Who alone can give the highest efficiency to the powers of the body and the mind, and it is put into operation by prayer and sacrament. It was spiritual healing that the Apostles and early Christians employed. Their faith in Christ was so strong that they were able to restore perfect soundness to the body and the mind by putting the spirit of the sick in contact with the spirit of Christ.

Let us recognise the fact that disease is evil, and that the aim of Christ and Christianity is not to accept evil patiently but to strive for victory and in the power of God to overcome it.

Every disease conquered in the name of God is a victory won for God, and God is glorified in His son.

The highest and best results of medical and mental healing can only be obtained when these means are reinforced by religion, for that is the great transforming power—a power that can make the thief honest, the lustful temperate, or the toward brave; a power that can replace egoism by love, sadness by joy, and despair by peace.

God wishes us to be healthy in body as well as in mind and spirit. If we realise that there will be much less sickness among us than there is. Too often people are too busy, or think themselves too busy, to give some quiet time to think out what may appear to them a new idea, and so they put it aside and forget it.

If the thought of Christ as the Great Healer of the body seems new to any of you I would ask you not to dismiss it lightly, but to read again the story of Christ's life as given in the Gospels, and see if the healing power of Christ over the bodies of men is not there conspicuous. And I would ask you to enter upon this Holy Week with a very real desire to draw nearer to Christ. Resolve that this week you will give at least an hour each day to prayer and Bible reading and thought, that you may enter more fully into the joy of Christ for which "He endured the cross despising the shame," and let Friday be a very sacred day to you. That day, on which we commemorate the death of Jesus, ought surely to be set aside for the thought of Him and His love in dying for us and thinking of our sins, which give Him sorrow. Then come on Easter Morning to receive the sacrament with a real faith that your body will be made clean from all sickness and disease by His Body, and your soul will be washed through His most precious blood.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.S.E.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. 217 Leung Shu Mun is commended by the C.S.P. for work exhibited whilst on duty in a recent street robbery case.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

Men who have not yet passed for summer uniform must at once make written application to their respective Equipment Officers for same.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

Reference previous Orders, the whole of No. 1 Platoon (except Water Police) will attend at Headquarters on Thursday, 28th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. C.S.P. approved the following:—
P.-c. 429 Eldridge, ex Regular Police, to be Inspector on the Staff.
P.-c. 456 Brook, ex Regular Police, to be Crown Sergeant on the Staff.
P.-c. 472 Bullock, Sergeant H.K.D.C., to be Sergeant.
P.-c. 431 Thomas, Sergeant H.K.D.C., to be Sergeant.

All the above will do duty with the Search Supervising Squad.

STRENGTH.

Rejoined:—P.-c. 482 Goldring, to No. 1 Platoon.

By Order,

T. F. HUGH

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, March 26th, 1918.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

MR. MESSER'S CONDEMNATION OF THE SHEDS.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS AND WATER SUPPLY.

The enquiry into the Race Course disaster was continued at the Magistracy yesterday.

Major Macdonald, engineer of the Fire Brigade, who was in the Gunners' Stand at the Race Course at the time of the collapse, said the pressure of water from the hydrants was insufficient to be of any use. When the engine and motor-pumps arrived the water was turned into the tanks, but there was not sufficient flow for the purpose. He had been a member of the Fire Brigade for the past twenty years and had had several experiences of matched fires. If a matched fire had occurred it would be impossible to save the shed unless one happened to be standing at the spot with hose and water ready. In three or four minutes the shed would be ablaze.

By Mr. Bowley: His duties in connection with the Brigade were to look after the machinery. He had no administrative work to do, and it was not his duty to attend a fire unless it was a large one, when he would attend to see that the machinery was all right. It was not part of his duty to look after the water supply nor had he ever been asked to advise upon the subject. He knew at the time of the fire that the two hydrants used were on the same three-inch water main. It was quite probable that if one hydrant and one hose has been used more pressure would have been obtained. It would, however, have been impossible to get sufficiently near the fire with one hose from the racecourse hydrant; the heat was too intense.

By the Coroner: If they had used one hose and the hydrant near the Golf Course only, the jet of water would not have been sufficient to reach the roof of the Golf Club house.

By Mr. Stevenson: He did not think that fire extinguishers would be of much use on a matched fire; water would be more effective.

By Mr. Lo: He could not say what precautions were taken at the Shanghai races to guard against fire.

By the Coroner: The flow of water from the three-inch main on February 28th was not so good as they might reasonably have expected. This may have been due to the fact that taps and other hydrants were opened in other parts of the town. It was quite possible that the branch sluice valve between the five-inch and three-inch pipes may have been partly shut down, thus reducing the pressure on the three-inch pipe. He did not know the location of the sluice valves on the pipes. At the time of the fire Mr. Perkins telephoned to the proper quarter about the water pressure and the reply was received that full pressure was on.

Mr. McL. Messer, continuing his evidence from the previous day, was again questioned by Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Bowley: You stated that you would probably have condemned these matcheds on account of insufficiency of exits. Have you any knowledge of what the exits were? I had information at the time.

Mr. McL. Messer: I had information at the time that the people could climb down the front. That is the whole question of single story matcheds. From a single story shed the people can jump out without much danger; from higher stories it is not so easy.

I think the Director of Public Works pointed out that the people could get out at the front. Well, that is the Director of Public Works' opinion.

The Coroner suggested that Mr. Messer might examine the models of the sheds in Court and give his opinion, but Mr. Bowley laughingly pointed out that he thought a considerable amount of time would be wasted by such a proceeding, adding that he was asking Mr. Messer the questions in his capacity of a policeman and not in his capacity of an amateur expert.

Mr. Messer said he did not think the exits of the matcheds were sufficiently wide. He would have drawn attention to that fact if he had been called upon to inspect them. He walked along the line of sheds on Monday, February 26th. They were then crowded and the idea certainly struck him that if fire broke out the exits were insufficient to deal with a panic and that the results would be bad.

Mr. Bowley: Although that thought occurred to you on Monday, you did not take any steps to take precautions on Tuesday. No.

Were you aware of the fact that these matcheds were lighted by electricity? No.

No one reported that fact to you? No.

It is the duty of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade to supervise the electric lighting of theatres. Yes, the lighting for performances.

With regard to the use of two hoses on the three-inch main, would it not have been better to have had one hose? I do not think it would have made much difference.

Do you know that special arrangements are made to keep up a special pressure of water round the City Hall during performances? I do not.

You drew attention to the fact that a number of the bodies found on the course had the legs drawn up and suggested that this showed the people had been crushed rather than burned? I pointed it out to Dr. Macfarlane and I believe he agreed with me.

Mr. Bowley suggested that medical evidence should be called on this point.

With regard to precautions against fire, would it not have been easy to be at the racecourse? It would have been useless.

We have been told that the people could not get away from the upper storeys? More. The matcheds were falling down. More. The people on the top floors got away. I have not found a case of anyone who was on the top floor having lost his life.

We are told that two detectives were concerned in running a gambling booth. Was that with your sanction? Yes.

Were the names of the Police? No. The conditions of sale were read out and one of them showed that the Government reserved the right to cancel the permit of anyone on the recommendation of the Police, but witness replied that he had no knowledge of the conditions of sale.

If the names had been submitted to you, would you have considered that clerks and office boys of the P.W.D. were fit persons to have as lessees of gambling booths? So long as they are respectable people I do not see why one should discriminate against them.

The question of lashings then came up again and Mr. Bowley produced a couple of small bamboos tied together in the form of a cross in order to prove, presumably, that these lashings would resist sumably, that these lashings might be applied.

The previous day Mr. Messer had produced a similar cross in Court and had demonstrated how easy it was to break or loosen the lashing by applying pressure in a certain direction.

Mr. Messer protested that Mr. Bowley's little model was tied with lashings such as were used on a large matched. He, however, took it in hand and applying pressure in the direction one would apply it in strutting a pan of spongers, this being the type of pressure these lashings would have to withstand in knots full of people, the lashings gave.

Mr. Bowley did not announce whether he was satisfied with the test, but witness was confident that he had won a \$10 bet, which was to be invested in war bonds.

Mr. Bowley contended himself with asking if the lashings did not offer some resistance to pressure. Witness was at first reluctant to admit that they exercised any resistance at all, but upon being pressed, and on the principle that a sufficient number of drops would make an ocean, he agreed that each lashing would have some slight resisting power, but he added that it would be so infinitesimal as to be worthless for any practical purpose.

By Mr. Stevenson: He had no practical experience as to the efficiency of the lashings. In answer to further queries, witness deprecating giving opinions on certain articles sold by certain people.

By Mr. Lo: He would have condemned shed No. 7, which had no exit on the ground floor. He knew of no Chinese theatrical matcheds which had been built with more than one story.

The jury: Are we to understand that unless specially ordered by some Authority it is not the duty of the Police to see that large crowds are gathered together, that reasonable precautions are taken for their safety in the event of an accident or fire? The Police attend. If they had seen that the matcheds were likely to collapse they would have reported the matter. In several cases of buildings about to collapse the Police have taken steps to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities.

The Coroner: Do you think the Police are responsible for the safety of crowds? They are to a certain extent.

On the Monday of the race-meeting you passed round these matcheds and you noticed that the exits were not sufficient for dealing with a panic. Do you think, even apart from your duty as Head of the Police Department, that you should have endeavoured to prevent the use of these sheds? The sheds had been used from time immemorial. There would have been some fresh circumstances, before I should take the matter up.

Supposing you saw the public taking a risk; it would be your duty to prevent them? Yes.

When you saw these sheds on Monday you did not think the actual risk sufficient to cause you to interfere? No.

Shortly before the collapse at the racecourse, there were two matcheds fires. After these fires did it not occur to you to take precautions with regard to the racecourse sheds? No.

Are you now proposing to recommend to the Government that the water supply in this district should be increased? No.

Do you think the water supply sufficient to get under a fire in the terrace of houses at the end of Happy Valley? I should say yes.

Chief Inspector Kerr, assistant superintendent of the Fire Brigade, who was in charge of the Police arrangements at the racecourse, gave his account of what had happened and detailed the measures taken by the Fire Brigade.

By the Crown Solicitor: On the racecourse and in the immediate neighbourhood there were about 50 members of the Police Force on duty. He heard a rumour immediately the fire broke out that the lashings of the matcheds had been cut by Chinese robbers, but it was not substantiated in any way. Nothing was reported to him.

By Mr. Bowley: He had been 28 years in the Force, but he had never been to the racecourse until the last three years. He therefore could only compare the matcheds in 1916, 1917 and 1918. On the first day of the races this year he thought the crowds were rather less than usual, and on the second day, although there were probably more present than on Monday, he thought there were less people than on the second day of the previous year's race-meeting. He could not form any estimate as to the numbers attending the meeting. He made his own Police arrangements and considered he had enough men. There were two Euro-

peans less than last year. There were also detectives on duty, but they were not under his control. There were no police on duty at the back of the matcheds; no uniform men patrolling the sheds at all. The duty of the uniform men was largely concerned with traffic.

By the Coroner: The same system of placing men was followed this year as on previous years. It had not been customary to have men patrolling the sheds. In the case of an emergency he would rely upon the detectives present to support him.

By Mr. Bowley: There was no check upon the number of people entering the racecourse, so long as there was no block in the traffic. A Brigade of men was given to attend the fire and men from all outlying station attended.

By the Coroner: A European mentioned to him the story that the lashings of the sheds had been cut and said it was being circulated among the Chinese.

Det. Sgt. Hollands, who was on duty at the racecourse, also gave evidence, detailing the steps he had taken to obtain the services of the Fire Brigade.

By Mr. Bowley: After the collapse he went to the Jockey Club enclosure to telephone for the Fire Brigade. He could not get through and he went to the Mond. Station for the fire despatch box. He was within ten minutes of the collapse of the sheds.

Sergt. Marks also gave evidence and corroborated previous statements regarding the poor pressure of water.

Sergt. E. S. Pett, who was at the Fire Brigade station when the alarm was given, said he obtained on a motor tender to the racecourse. The journey took about six or seven minutes. He detailed the arrangements he made and remarked that he had enough water from three hydrants to work on delivery at a pressure of about 80 lbs. at the nozzle.

CUTTING THE LASHINGS.

Li Po Lung, property owner, 16, Des Voeux Central, said he was in the No. 12 at the time of the collapse of the first floor. Before the collapse, about 2.50 p.m., his son, aged 15 years, who was with him in the matcheds, told him that it seemed to him that someone was cutting the lashings down below. Witness then paid attention and he heard three distinct noises as though the lashings were being cut at the bottom of the upper part which he was standing in.

Right next which he was standing, he was standing two or three yards from the racecourse side. He felt an upright pole moving one located on the side of the matcheds. He ordered his children—two daughters and four sons—to run. They made every standing in a group. They made for the exit, but when they came to the staircase a number of people coming up the stairs barred their progress and the shed fell before they got out. They were all pinned down. The floor upon which he was standing sank like a lift.

The Coroner: Don't you think the sounds you heard may have been the cracking of the lashings as the matcheds were coming down? The sounds would have been different. I heard the sound of the cutting at three regular, distinct intervals.

What time elapsed between the sound of the cutting and the fall of the shed? I heard the three cuttings. I walked to the staircase and heard another series of sounds and then immediately the sheds collapsed.

How many people were in the basement under you? I don't know.

By Mr. Bowley: He did not know whether his younger brother heard the noise or not. His brother was in the shed and managed to escape, but witness had not spoken to him about the matter. He had spoken to Mr. Pett about the matter some two days after the disaster.

By the Coroner: He did not call out to the people, entering that there was danger because men selling sweep tickets called out to the people not to run, as nothing would happen. His party was the only one which ran, but there was some excitement among the other people.

The Coroner asked for evidence and then adjourned the enquiry until this morning.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

ACTIVITY IN SHANGHAI.

Local cotton mill shares, which began to attract attention toward the close of 1917, together with the three local dock companies, are now practically the only popularly active shares on the local stock exchange for various reasons, being attractive to both investors and speculators.

A considerable quantity of cottons was bought in December for March, then sold at a good profit and re-bought for June at the expectation of an advancing market—an expectation which may probably be realized, considering the position of the day of the local foreign mills in relation to that all-important factor, raw cotton.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The eighth of the series of Club Championship races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class, and Hayward Hays and Gael Class, was sailed off on Saturday afternoon with the following results:—

COURSE:—LYCUMUN BEACON (P), CUST ROCK BUOY (P), LYCUMUN BEACON (P). Distance: 10.1 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	0.00	5.17.01	5.17.01
Alia	0.00	5.16.09	5.16.09
Alia	0.00	5.16.09	5.16.09
Alia	0.00	5.16.09	5.16.09
Alia	0.00	5.16.09	5.16.09

Position Points for race Points to date

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Alia	0.00	5.17.01	5.17.01
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LUBRICATING GRAPEITES.

FOUNDRY FACINGS.

GRAPHITE PIPE CEMENT.

JOURNAL AND GEAR GREASE.

GRAPHITE PASTE PAINTS.

BOILER GRAPHITE.

SOLE AGENTS:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
THE UNIVERSITY requires the services of a part-time TEACHER of Practical Chemistry for four afternoons weekly, commencing in September next. Applications to be addressed to: THE REGISTRAR, Hongkong, 24th March, 1918. [1820]

FOR SALE.
PIANO FOR SALE. Good condition. Hopkinson. Made for this climate. \$100. Apply— Tel. No. 140 or No. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak. [1621]

TO LET.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Good Bath-rooms and wide Verandahs to let with Board at Narcissus Bay, Wei-Hai-Wei, from the 1st of June. Apply— Mrs. NIVEN, Maison de Notre Dame, Rue de France, Tientsin. [1822]

NOTICE.
UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
ONE CERTIFICATE No. 578 for Twenty-one Shares Nos. 37000 to 37020 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Li Man Hing, has been LOST and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, Another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.,
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918. [1823]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
NOTICE.
BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

THE attention of Owners, Agents and Masters of Ships is directed to the fact that the exportation of Butter and Margarine, whether as SHIPS STORES or CARGO, is absolutely prohibited, except under permit from this Office. Permits will only be granted for such quantities as are considered necessary for bona fide use as Ships' Stores. All applications for permits must be made to the Office, and must be signed by the Ship's Owners, Agents or Masters, who will be held responsible for any breach of the Conditions of such Permit.

D. W. TRATMAN
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918. [1824]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Loris Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of \$20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 27th March, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than \$100.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 92, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1918. [1825]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply— Box No. 100, Care of "Daily Press" Office, 1817.

NOTICE TO ART LOVERS.

BEING on tour through the South, but not having found here any suitable place for exhibiting my PICTURES, I respectfully beg the attention of all interested in Art to become acquainted with my work. Same may be seen at the CANTON HOTEL, on the 26th and 27th March, from 10 A.M. till 12 Noon and from 3 to 6.30 P.M.

IVAN KOLMYKOFF.
[1818]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th March.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1785]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedders Street, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at Noon TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1752]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator, HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE, to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 28th March, 1918, at 11 A.M., at No. 3, Duddell Street.
A portion of the excellent and well made Office Furniture consisting of Double Desks with Drawers, Office Tables, Large Teak Screen, &c., &c., &c.
Also
One Steel Safe, by Arnheim, Berlin, 64 x 45 x 31.
One Steel Safe, by Milner & Co., London, 31 x 26 x 26.
One Underwood Typewriter, and a number of Telegraphic Code Books, &c., &c., &c.
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.
TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1918. [1807]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised FARES between Hongkong, Kowloon, and CANTON will come into force on April 1st next:

	Hongkong Currency.	Chinese Currency.
1st Class Single	\$5.00	\$5.35
1st " Return	8.00	8.55
2nd " Single	2.50	2.70
2nd " Return	4.00	4.30
3rd " Single	1.10	1.20
3rd " Return	1.80	1.95

In addition to the above for the convenience of the travelling Public a Special First-Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.50 available one way by Railway and the other by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company Steamers will also be issued.
By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon-Canton Railway,
British Section.
By Order,
WEN YEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Canton-Kowloon Railway,
Chinese Section.
Kowloon, 25th March, 1918. [1818]

WANTED.
FOR PEAK, HONGKONG, ENGLISH NURSE for little girl of 3 years and infant.
Reply with references to— Box 21, Care of "Daily Press" Office, [1802]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes!
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE
PORK
BEEF
LIVER
BOLOGNA HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE
&c., &c., &c.
[1823]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Jockeys, can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 26th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).
HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
Hongkong Jockey Club. [1717]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, and 1st proximo.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1918. [1815]

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, March 28th, to MONDAY, April 1st, both days inclusive.
By Order,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1918. [1816]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 29th March. It will be open for all purposes on the following SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY, till 1 P.M.
D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1918. [1810]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[18]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
From 1st May next.

No. 1, AIMAL VILLAS, corner of Kimberley and Austin Road, Kowloon, one Six-Roomed House, with separate Bath Rooms and Kitchens.
Apply to—

PATHE & CO.,
Riverside Buildings, Top Floor.
[1825]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
49, Connaught Road Central.
[1807]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—

MUMFREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1823]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1823]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1711]

WANTED.
AMERICAN of modest aspirations, desiring to Sub-Let One or Two ROOMS for OFFICE in central location for a few months.
Box 234,
Care of "Daily Press" Office, [1806]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL

ANTISEPTIC AND

PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention

of

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER

and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases

of

COLD IN THE HEAD.

NASAL CATARRH.

Etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

Tel. 16.

[19]

MARRIAGES.

CHADDOCK-TALBOT.—At St. Marylebone Church, on January 21st, Lieut. VAUGHAN D. K. CHADDOCK, late York-shire Regt., only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. CHADDOCK, Shanghai, to Ethel VIVIAN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. H. TALBOT, of Yokohama.

SYMONS-SIMPSON.—At Paris, on January 10th, COLONEL C. B. O. SYMONS, D.S.O., to Sylvia Rose, second daughter of the late CHARLES LENOX SIMPSON, Commissioner in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Tientsin.

WILLIAMSON-LESLIE.—At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on March 26th, and afterwards at the Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, STUART WILLIAMSON, of Hongkong, to CLARICE LESLIE, of Kensington, Sydney, Australia.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th MARCH, 1918.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

THE latest news from the Western Front is reassuring. Though the British line has been bent as anticipated, by the tremendous blows which the enemy has rained upon it regardless of cost, it stands intact. The earlier messages gave rise to the fear that the enemy had succeeded in breaking through the defensive system west of St. Quentin, and this fear was strengthened by the report that the suburbs of Paris were being subjected to a systematic bombardment. As far as was known, no gun was capable of throwing a shot more than thirty miles, and the nearest point in the enemy line to the capital of France was understood to be double that distance. It appears now that the gun which is being used for this purpose is eighty miles away, so it is evident that the Germans have discovered some new device or explosive. That our anxieties were not without foundation is shown by the admission that during Saturday afternoon the situation in the region of Ham looked "ugly." The enemy outflanked our line and hurried up cavalry to extend the enveloping movement, but a vigorous counter-attack drove them back and

restored the position. The heaviest fighting has been on the flanks of the battle-front, which extends roughly from Arras to La Fere, the southern flank yielding the most ground. The withdrawal in the Centre, we are told, has been very slow, and carried out in an orderly manner under the necessity, in most cases, of maintaining a good line. It is true that the enemy have recovered in a few days a great part of the territory which it took us twelve months to wrest from their grip, but this spectacular success is a poor return for the appalling price which they have been compelled to pay in human life. We are merely following the example of General HINDENBURG, who retired "voluntarily" from the greater part of this ground early last year in order to avoid the continuance of heavy losses. At that time, it will be remembered, the Germans referred with pride to their "elastic" system of defence. Our troops are getting out of the range of the heavy German artillery, which, as we know from experience, will be difficult to move forward over the shell-torn ground. The advantage so far has lain with the enemy, because they were free to choose the point of attack and concentrate their men and guns for the purpose, while the Allies had to be prepared to meet the challenge wherever it might come and could not afford to withdraw their reserves from other parts of the line until they were satisfied that the first onrush was not intended merely to mask some other design. There is no longer any doubt that the Germans are making their supreme effort now, for already they have thrown a hundred divisions—representing a million and a half men, or half the total force at their disposal on the Western Front—into the struggle and are still adding others. As a result our troops have been greatly outnumbered and probably outgunned, and only the most superb gallantry has enabled them to withstand the terrific onslaught. Fighting with a doggedness that refuses to acknowledge defeat, they have defied the desperate efforts of the enemy to drive a wedge through their ranks and have struck back with such force that the enemy's losses have been far more severe than their own. The 30,000 prisoners which the enemy claim to have captured must not be taken to bear the usual proportion to casualties, for in a retirement many wounded men are inevitably left on the field and their number alone, according to Colonel RAVENHURST, would supposedly be far greater than this. Certainly there is not a shadow of foundation for the German boast that "a considerable portion of the British Army has been defeated." The British forces are unharmed and their spirit is unshaken. The struggle has only begun, and, as it proceeds, the task of the enemy will become more formidable. Stronger positions than those relinquished await the British, and for their defence increased means will be available.

The accounts of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association show that the receipts during the year ended January 31st were \$2,436.75 as compared with \$2,020.28 in 1916, and that there is a balance in hand of \$3.19.
During the forty-eight hours of Sunday and Monday thirty-five cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported, all of them Chinese. The deaths numbered nineteen. There were also two fatal cases of enteric fever (one of them British) and one fatal case of small-pox.
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, of Shanghai, have received a telegram from Port Said announcing that the C.N.S. Yachow, formerly on the China coast, which has been playing from Port Said into the Mediterranean, had been sunk, and the captain, chief officer and 2nd engineer drowned.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals: Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., \$250; Butterfield & Swire, \$100; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$100; Jardine, Matheson & Co., \$100.

CHINA TEA PURCHASES.

Mr. Parker, answering Sir A. W. Yeo in the House of Commons, stated that representations had been received from traders, asking the Ministry of Food to arrange for the importation of China tea. Arrangements had been made by which tea would be bought in China on behalf of the Ministry of Food for importation to the United Kingdom in neutral tonnage. If sufficient tonnage was available it was intended to purchase 2,000,000 lb. in the present year.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

TUAN CHI-JUI RE-APPOINTED PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
PEKING, March 26th.
Tuan Chi-jui has been re-appointed Premier. This constitutes a political triumph for the Northern Provincial Governors, following their military successes against the Southerners.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, March 26th.
YUENG KONG CITY.
We learn from a reliable source that Yueng Kong city, which was reported to have been recaptured by Commander Li Lich-kwan, is still in the hands of Lung's troops.

CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILWAY.
The Tsuchun on learning that the Provisional Government had sent a representative to take charge of the Canton-Samshui Railway Company, became rather excited, and at once sent an officer to discuss the matter with the Provisional Government.

GENERAL LI'S MOVEMENTS.
The Tsuchun has received a telegram stating that General Li, who was reported to be coming to Canton, started from Kwai Yuen yesterday, and is expected at Yuchow.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON KONGMOON.
It is again reported that General Lung's naval leader, Chai Chun-wan, has succeeded in persuading certain pirate leaders to attack Kongmoon on a certain date. The Tsuchun has ordered the leaders in Kongmoon to prepare to meet such attacks.

ATTACK ON LUI CHOW CITY.
Commander Shun Hung-yung reports that the attack on Lui Chow city started yesterday and is in progress.

THE PEOPLES ARMY.
Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered all the peoples' armies, which were recruited before the Tsuchun's prohibition order was issued to be despatched to Canton to form his bodyguard. We learn that the local authorities have detained one of these armies in the Shun Tak district and sent the Tsuchun's prohibition order to Dr. Sun, asking him to have the force disbanded at once.

HOSPITAL ACCOUNTANT CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED ON GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS.
OWING TO CONSIDERATIONS OF HEALTH.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Albert J. Edwards, lately accountant of the Government Civil Hospital, was charged, on remand with the embezzlement of \$500 belonging to the Government.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor who prosecuted, said: I am instructed by Government that they have been advised that if this man is health, which requires medical rather than magisterial treatment. This case I wish the case withdrawn.

Mr. Wood: I understand that since March 6th he has been in bad health.

Mr. Longinotto: Yes.

Mr. Wood: Mr. Edwards, you are discharged.

Mr. Edwards was led out of the dock, weeping.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A FISHING JUNK.

MAN AND WOMAN ATTACKED WITH CHOPPERS.

The master of fishing boat No. 236A has reported to the Police that at 1.30 a.m. yesterday, while his craft containing his wife, his two daughters and himself, was anchored off Ma Lin Ho, a boat containing five armed men came alongside. He challenged the occupants, but they did not reply. Three men—one armed with a revolver and two with choppers—then boarded his boat, and when he shouted "Save life!" the robber armed with a chopper hacked him twice on the side of his head, inflicting two serious wounds. His wife, attracted by the sounds of struggling, came on deck and commenced shouting "Save life!" whereupon another robber attacked her with a chopper, inflicting severe wounds on head, arms and body.

The robbers then ransacked the boat and carried away a black box containing money and clothing to the value of \$39.80.

The injured man and his wife have been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

THE PEARLS CASE.

TWO RICHMONDS IN THE FLEET.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese woman was charged with the larceny of \$305 or, alternatively, with obtaining the money by false pretences.

It will be remembered in connection with this case that a week ago two women were victimized by a man and woman, who obtained money from them on a promise to give them, in return, thirteen large pearls.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. d'Almada pressed for a small bail, and in this he was supported by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who said he had been instructed by Mr. Mattingley to appear in his place.

Mr. d'Almada said he had received instructions to appear.

Mr. Shenton remarked that he did not mind who appeared, as he had already received his fee.

Mr. Johnson said defendant's case must indeed be a bad one if two solicitors had to be engaged to defend her.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Thursday, fixing bail at \$1,500.

THE WAR.

TITANIC CONTEST IN THE WEST. THE DOGGEDNESS OF THE BRITISH DEFENCE. ENEMY PRESSING FORWARD AT HEAVY COST.

THE DESTROYER ACTION OFF DUNKIRK. FIVE ANGLO-FRENCH SHIPS PUT EIGHTEEN GERMAN SHIPS TO FLIGHT.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE EXPECTED ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS CONTINUE CRUSHING TACTICS.

LONDON, March 25th.
4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day says:—Throughout the long hours of bright sunshine yesterday and in the moonlight the Germans continued their crushing tactics against our troops who have fought their way to rearward positions with valiant stubbornness. The enemy maintains the same old tactics of relying upon his weight and constantly pushing fresh troops through his tired divisions. These new troops press forward without waiting for artillery support.

BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACKING.

The enemy is employing many small bodies of Uhlans, mainly as scouting patrols.

This morning we were counter-attacking between Nesle and Ham. The French are also in action.

North of Bapaume we attacked with considerable force, but did not pass our baggage.

ENEMY LOSSES ENORMOUS.

The spearhead of the enemy effort is still directed against the old Somme battle ground where our troops have been slowly falling back upon new positions under the tremendous pressure, destroying everything likely to be useful to the Germans en route.

Hostile armies were very active throughout last night, bombing our communications, but show little inclination to compete with our airmen in daylight. The situation at many places remains very confused, which is natural in fighting that has assumed more of the character of a war of movement than at any time since the Marne. The spirit and determination of our troops are beyond words.

The enemy losses continue to be enormous.

THE EARTH CARPETED WITH GERMAN CORPSES.

LONDON, March 25th.
11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters writes:—Fulfilling their traditional "crush through" tactics the German infantry is pushing forward unsupported by artillery, the German High Command trusting to overwhelming weight to break down all resistance, thus affording unique opportunities for our soldiers to spray the human swarms, while yesterday at High Wood and Delville Wood our machine gunners simply carpeted the earth with corpses before retiring. Before long the Flanders must be asking the price at which the offensive is being waged.

The weather is becoming unsettled and the glass is falling.

Latest news is that fighting of the fiercest description is continuing.

BRITISH TROOPS FIGHTING SPLENDIDLY.

LONDON, March 25th.
9.30 a.m.

The Press Bureau states:—The enemy, farther south, made some progress, capturing Nesle and Guiscard. French reinforcements are arriving on this neighbourhood, and our troops, though tired, are in good heart, fighting splendidly. The enemy are only progressing at the cost of heavy sacrifices.

Our losses of material have been heavy and include a number of tanks.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

LONDON, March 25th.
9.30 p.m.

The War Office announces:—To-day we have beaten off continuous heavy attacks on the front of the Somme and Wancourt. French reinforcements are arriving.

THE BLACKEST SHADOWS BEGIN- NING TO LIFT.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.35 p.m.

According to the latest dispatch from Mr. Philip Gibbs, after four days' most terrible slaughter the German advance is slowing down. The price they have paid for the ground won is simply stupendous, the casualties ranging from anything between thirty and seventy-five per cent. of their forces engaged, while the fighting units are hungry, exhausted, dazed and depressed at the receding prospect of the promised decisive victory.

Their progress has been stopped and it seems certain that our armies are now able to control the situation within the limits of safety. We are holding good lines and the blackest shadows are beginning to lift.

MORE GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.20 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—We again defeated the enemy in a tremendous struggle north of Bapaume. We broke through the strong enemy position north-eastward of Bapaume after bitter fighting. Meanwhile our forces from eastward, and south-eastward drove back the enemy in the Ypres and Seilly. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance, which, though reinforced, was broken in violent battles. Fresh divisions and numerous tanks vainly opposed our advance along the roads from Bapaume to Cambrai and Peronne.

During the night battle, Bapaume fell into our hands. Hot fighting developed for the possession of Combles and the heights to the westward, and the enemy were defeated. English cavalry attacks broke down. We are now standing in the middle of the former Somme battlefield.

The Crown Prince, with General von Hutier's Army, ascended, in bitter fighting, the heights westward of the Somme.

There were violent English infantry and cavalry counter-attacks, which we broke down sanguinarily. We captured Nesle.

After crossing Crozat Canal we threw back the Anglo-French and Americans via Laneuville and St. Illequier and Aumont.

French infantry and cavalry divisions, brought up for a counter-thrust were sanguinarily defeated.

We captured Guiscard and Chaumy.

The prisoners now amount to 45,000.

GERMANS' REPORT FALL OF BAPAUME.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.20 p.m.

A wireless German official message states that Bapaume has fallen.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES AT BAPAUME.

LONDON, March 25th.
7.10 p.m.

It is authoritatively stated that the British retired voluntarily from Bapaume westward, where we possess excellent defences. The town itself is relatively unimportant.

It is significant that German War Correspondents speak of German losses at Bapaume as being "comparatively heavy."

CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.40 p.m.

This afternoon's British communiqué has deepened the confidence that the British will hold the enemy. The reports from Allied capitals breathe an equal belief in the British soldiers' ability to wear down the enemy. Paris is particularly sanguine. The news that the French have joined in led to expectations of important developments on the British right wing, about which, however, the communiqués and comment are reserved.

AMERICA CONFIDENT.

LONDON, March 25th.

The best informed opinion at Washington is absolutely confident. American military critics warn the public against unreservedly swallowing German communiqués, which, obviously, are chiefly inspired by a deliberate intention to create gloom, anxiety and fear among the Allies.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS.

LONDON, March 25th.
4.10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces:—His Majesty the King has telegraphed as follows to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:—"I assure you that the fortitude, courage and self-sacrifice with which the troops under your command continue so heroically to resist greatly superior numbers is realised by me and my people. The Empire stands calm and confident in its soldiers. May God bless and give them strength in this their time of trial."

STOCK EXCHANGE REFLECTS CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Stock Exchange opened with a feeling of quiet confidence. The offerings of the leading securities were readily absorbed and the quotations now show only a slight decline on the balance.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, March 25th.
1.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The battle continues with great violence on the whole front.

We heavily repulsed powerful attacks during the forenoon yesterday and last night, northward of Bapaume. The Germans only at one point reached our trenches, whence they were immediately thrown out.

Our fire stopped attacks elsewhere, before our positions, and the enemy was driven back with great loss.

Fresh hostile attacks developed at night and this morning in this neighbourhood, also southward of Bapaume. Our counter-attacks southward of Peronne drove back enemy parties who had crossed the river between Licourt and Brie.

GERMANS DRIVEN ACROSS THE RIVER.

LONDON, March 25th.
1.35 p.m.

Attacks northward of Bapaume were heavily repulsed.

Bodies of Germans southward of Peronne were driven back across the river.

TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

LONDON, March 25th.
2.20 a.m.

Our night-fliers all night bombed hostile concentrations, dumps and large guns. Over 14 tons of bombs were dropped, of which two-and-a-half tons fell on Bruges Docks. All our machines returned.

Ten heavy bombs were dropped on an important railway bridge and works at Konz, southward of Treves. Eight of these bombs burst among the railway works.

Nearly two tons of bombs were dropped from a low altitude on an aerodrome southward of Metz. Six bombs burst among the hangars and set fire to the huts.

All our machines returned.

Our aeroplanes yesterday carried out a most successful raid on factories at Mannheim. Nearly one-and-a-half tons of bombs were dropped, and bursts were seen on the Soda Factory, railway and docks.

BRITISH DOGGEDNESS.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.30 a.m.

The doggedness of the British defence is illustrated by incidents described by correspondents.

English advanced troops surrounded at Lenduil held out from early on Thursday morning until four o'clock on Friday afternoon. The open country south of St. Quentin contains a number of strong redoubts equipped with machine-guns, and these were enveloped by the advancing hordes, but they resisted till nightfall, when they surrendered or were stormed.

The Buffs and London Regiments particularly distinguished themselves in two such episodes. In one case on Saturday 15 machine-guns held a ridge against overwhelming masses long after the infantry on both sides had been forced back.

There was particularly sanguinary fighting at the village of Mory, where a small body of British troops were cut off and fought all night till their comrades, after repeatedly counter-attacking, rescued the remnant at the point of the bayonet on Saturday morning.

The orderly activity in the rear shows that the spirit of the troops is no wise shaken by the vast rearmament of the front.

GERMANS' ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.25 a.m.

The Times says:—It is extremely significant that the enemy appear to have appointed a whole series of new generals to conduct their great offensive. It was von Hueter, who took Riga in September, that broke the British defences west of St. Quentin, with the resultant retirement of the whole British line between the rivers Scarpe and the Oise. Broadly speaking, all our forces between Arras

and Peronne are moving back in the direction of the old line we held at the beginning of the battle of the Somme in 1916. The ultimate objective of the German advance is clearly Amiens, whose fall might enable the enemy to threaten our northern line and strike the Channel ports and endanger Paris, but the Germans have not broken through our armies, and positions are available which are believed to be strong enough to check a further advance, however formidable. The real test is still to come.

OUR LINE FIRM.

LONDON, March 25th.
7.50 a.m.

Mr. Perry Robinson, telegraphing from France, says that, instead of making the break which the enemy had anticipated, our line is firm and continuous before him everywhere, and so far from having any notion of being beaten, the moral of our men remains magnificent.

The German gains are large, but we know they counted upon getting by this time three to five times further than they actually have got.

The German claims of prisoners are absurd. Instead of open warfare, the Germans have before them armies unbroken and full of heart and spirit. As our resistance stiffens, their artillery firing gets less formidable.

DIRECTION OF ENEMY ATTACK EXPPOSED.

LONDON, March 25th.
8.55 a.m.

Colonel Repington, writing in the Morning Post, says:—

The number of prisoners claimed by the Germans is far inferior to what supposedly would have been left wounded on the field. The number of guns claimed is only a fraction of divisional artillery supporting the first lines. Only one of our armies appears to have been fully engaged, while the direction of the enemy attack is fully exposed. The battle will be resumed with larger means on our side and without undue weakening of other sectors which may be attacked. Consequently, we are entitled to regard events with calm confidence.

EAGERNESS FOR NEWS.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.30 a.m.

London is talking and thinking of nothing but the battle. Crowds yesterday waited for special editions containing Sir Douglas Haig's report and Reuter's special wires. The feeling is one of undiminished confidence in the Army. There was a momentary depression consequent upon the phrase in Sir Douglas Haig's Saturday morning's report that the defensive system west of St. Quentin had been broken through, but the later reports were more confident, showing that the Army was holding and that there were no signs of disorganisation and no news of any Division or Brigade being cut off or surrendering. The losses had been in these three rearward positions, enabling masses of infantry and artillery to be steadily brought up. On the other hand, all accounts agreed that the enemy is bleeding copiously.

MAN-POWER FAVOURS ALLIES.

LONDON, March 25th.
6.30 a.m.

Experts are unanimously optimistic in their comments. The Daily Chronicle says that, assuming the German losses are at least 150,000, they have sustained a reverse, for they have not obtained a strategical success directly conducing to a decision, whilst they have lost eight or ten per cent. of their effectives without similarly lowering the Allied efficiency. This is a matter of the greatest importance to him at the present moment, when the man-power pendulum is swinging in favour of the Allies. No weakness in the Anglo-French junction has yet been disclosed, and the task before the enemy in the next phase of the battle is more formidable than that yet accomplished.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—The gigantic struggle is proceeding far more slowly.

The battle is progressing on the Transloy-Combles-Maurepas line.

We crossed the Somme at many points between Peronne and Ham.

We made progress between the Somme and the Oise.

We captured Chaumy.

Our losses are enormous.

The English in retreating are burning towns and villages, and are burning the suburbs of Paris by means of long-range guns.

THE KAISER'S GUERDON.

LONDON, March 25th.
7.50 a.m.

According to Reuter's Correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that the Kaiser, at Main Headquarters, on March 24th, conferred upon Marshal von Hindenburg the Iron Cross with gold, which, up to the present, had only been conferred upon Prince Blucher and General von Ludendorff. He also conferred the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross on several other officers at Headquarters.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

PARIS, March 25th.
10.55 a.m.

The long-range gun resumed its bombardment at 6.50 on Monday morning.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the gun which is bombarding Paris. French experts estimate that the highest point of trajectory is 23 miles. The damage done is insignificant as compared with Gotha bombs.

The ex-Premier, M. Painleve, considers that the Germans have invented a process for troubling the speed of a projectile with a view to causing a moral effect, as shells of such velocity cannot have a powerful material effect.

It is expected in London that the gun may be tried against the shores of England.

FRENCH INTERVENE IN BATTLE ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, March 25th.
4.10 p.m.

A communiqué states:—French troops began on March 23rd to intervene in the battle on the British Front. They relieved a part of the British forces and took up the struggle on their own account. They at present are heroically fighting in the region of Noyon, disputing the heights on the right of the Oise with important German forces.

There were violent artillery actions in the region of Conreux, Loivre, and north-west of Rheims.

Two enemy *camps-de-marche* east of Suippe, in Champagne, broke down. There was great artillery firing between Arrancourt and the Vosges.

The enemy at dawn attacked east of Blemery and east of Badonviller, but were repulsed, with heavy losses.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS CEASES.

PARIS, March 25th.
4.20 p.m.

The long-range bombardment of Paris ceased at 9.30 a.m. All the public services have worked normally.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BADLY DAMAGED.

FERROL, March 25th.

A German submarine of 400 tons, armed with two 11-centimetre guns, with a crew of 36, has entered here.

The Commander stated that the submarine is badly damaged, as a result of a fight with three warships.

MINE-SWEEPER AND DESTROYER LOST.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Admiralty announces that a mine-sweeping sloop was mined and sunk on March 22nd. Two officers and sixty-four men were lost.

A destroyer after a collision on the 23rd of February sank. One officer and one man were lost.

THE NAVAL "SCRAP" OFF DUNKIRK.

LONDON, March 25th.

An eye-witness narrative of the destroyer action off Dunkirk on the 21st instant states that the British destroyers *Botha* and *Morris*, and the French destroyers *Molt*, *Marlin* and *Bouche* were patrolling the Channel at dawn when they heard firing northwards, the enemy in a futile manner bombarding deserted French watering places.

The Allied *Botha* leading, made full-speed towards the flashes firing star-shells, which caused the raiders to disappear. The *Botha* then searched to the north-west, still using star-shells, and presently they sighted the shadowy outline of an enemy division sneaking off in the darkness and mist. They immediately fired heavily and a running fight ensued.

The *Morris*, emerging from the enemy smoke-screen, cut off and torpedoed a large destroyer, which blew up and sank. The *Botha*'s main steamship was covered by a shell, but she fired both torpedoes at the leading boats and, putting over her helm, rammed and cut in half the fourth enemy boat. The *Botha* swung round and tried to ram the next astern, which dodged, but was pounded to pieces by the French destroyers.

The *Molt*, meanwhile relinquished the pursuit in the smoke and mist and took the *Botha* in tow.

French destroyers picked up survivors, who stated that the raiders numbered 18, and that they were unhesitatingly attacked and mauled by five British and French destroyers.

The remaining 15 on making home towards Ostend were bombed and scattered by seaplanes, which afterwards fought a squadron of enemy aeroplanes, killing four.

The troubles of the raiders were not ended at Ostend, for a sinister unseen thing, travelling at an incredible speed, rushed in a cloud of spray across the face of the water, apparently from nowhere. A torpedo struck the stern of a German destroyer, and, scorching through a cloud of spray, the British submarine which launched the projectile vanished amid a hail of bullets.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, March 25th.

A Palestine official message states:—We extended our positions on the left bank of the Jordan. One of our patroling machines attacked five aeroplanes and brought down three uncontrollable.

TURKISH CAMEL CORPS DESTROYED BY ARABS.

The King of Hedjaz's troops near Jeddah, seventy-eight miles north-westward of Medina, surprised and destroyed a Turkish Camel Corps.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIRSHIP OVER EGYPTIAN COAST.

CAIRO, March 25th.

It is officially stated that a hostile airship was observed off the coast.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIRCRAFT LOSSES.

PARIS, March 25th.

An official statement says:—From February 15th to March 16th, 52 enemy aeroplanes were brought down or set afire, while fifty others were disabled.

We lost twenty-nine machines.

AIRSHIP OVER CRETE.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Greek War Ministry announces that on the evening of the 21st instant an airship appeared over Crete, travelling northward.

Italian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT ENEMY OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

LONDON, March 25th.

Mr. Ward Price, writing from the Italian Headquarters, says that a great enemy offensive in the Trentino is expected in two or three weeks, when the snow has cleared from the mountains.

Besides powerful preparations in the rear, the Austrians at the front are trying to sap the Italian spirit by distributing mendacious literature.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMANS REFUSE TO EVACUATE ODESSA.

LONDON, March 25th.

A wireless German message to Russia states that Germany refuses to evacuate Odessa because it is considered to be within Ukraine.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN'S VIEW.

OSAKA, March 25th.

Business men believe that immediate Japanese action in Siberia is not likely.

EARLIER CABLES.

JAPAN IS PREPARING.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Times' Correspondent at Tokyo says that, despite political disruption, which is likely to reach a climax in the resignation of the Cabinet, there is indisputable evidence that Japan is preparing to enter Siberia after a declaration of her motives and objects to the Russian local authorities.

The Times' Correspondent at Peking says that Colonel Semenov's movements against the Bolsheviks is receiving substantial support.

JAPAN'S INTERVENTION.

LONDON, March 2

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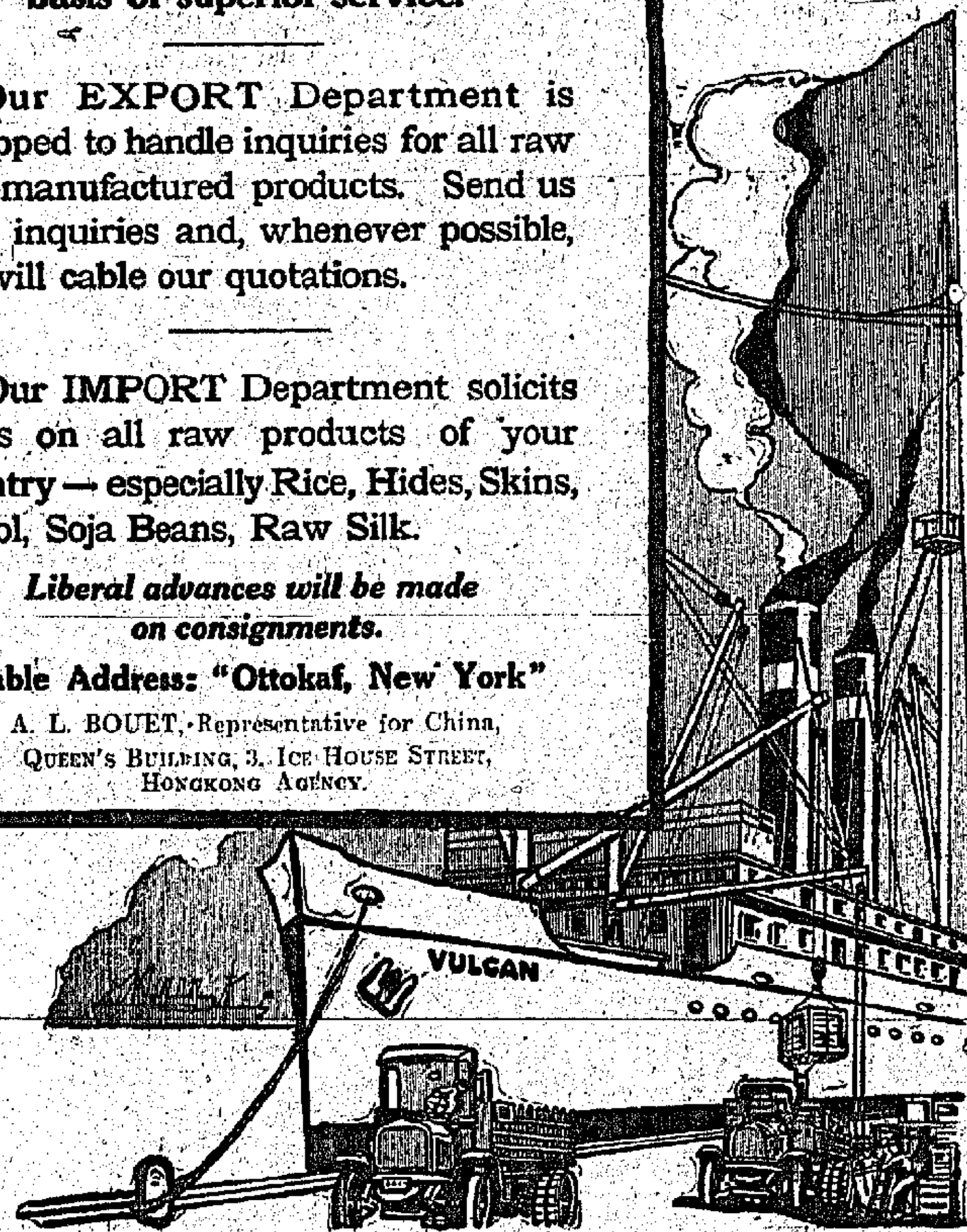
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MR. WELLS AND THE BOLSHEVICS. SOME DISREGARDED ASPECTS.

Like most ordinary Englishmen who detested the old régime in Russia and welcomed the Russian revolution with delight, I have been following the reports of what is happening over there with the keenest interest. My sources of information have been the usual sources, supplemented by some illuminating conversations with Americans and Englishmen who have come back from Petrograd since the republic was proclaimed. The Russian revolution caught our Foreign Office napping just as it was caught napping by the Turkish and Bulgarian defections at an earlier date. Our diplomacy has floundered pitifully in regard to Russia ever since, struggling with a situation for which its traditions and organization and ideas fit it about as well as a cow is fitted for catching foxes, and the appeal that the *de facto* Russian Governments make is directed so manifestly not to other Governments but to peoples that it has become our duty and an urgent necessity that such common people as the reader and I should ourselves try and get some grip upon this situation.

It is one of those situations when an old sort of expert has to be superseded, and for a time there is nothing for it but mother-wit. Just as when people gave up carriages and took to automobiles they had to learn something about the latter themselves because the last person to be trusted with them was the old coachman, so now we have all to learn something about the new diplomatic situation. Because there is really no one we can trust to deal with it for us. In other words we may hold there are still experts. Every cavalry general is an expert in mechanical warfare, and all our admirals are so expert that promotion by seniority still ensures us the Nelson touch. But the "expert" claim in British diplomacy has indisputably and hopelessly broken down in the sight of all men. There is no one to turn to for help. We were common persons, who have sons to be killed and lives to be spoiled by silly secret treaties, Court intrigues and antiquated international muddling, have perforce to get on to this business ourselves.

Now what are we up against in this Bolshevik Government in Petrograd? Aren't we all rather muddled in our minds about that, and isn't it high time we got them clear? Haven't we all jumped rather too readily at the idea of "German gold" being behind the Bolsheviks? Like numbers of Englishmen I put my faith in Kerensky, but he fell partly because of inherent weakness but very largely because of the reactionary revolt against him here and in Russia. Although competent naval authorities, for example, are of opinion that our Navy could have saved Kiga, nothing was done in the Baltic in response to Kerensky's appeals and he was attacked by Korniloff while he faced the Extremists. Instead of his falling to reaction, as I fear certain people in this country hoped, reaction was clearly so feared and hated in Russia that instead he fell to the Extremists. The Tory Press here, which had done its best to slight and estrange Kerensky and embitter our relations with this Russian, then a violent campaign against the Bolshevik leaders. They poured out lies and imputations, and our precious censorship locked the other way. These Bolsheviks were traitors in German pay, German Jews, and so on.

Well, that outcry held up British opinion for a time. I was puzzled in my mind, and most of us were, about this new movement. Lenin's journey from Switzerland to Russia by way of Germany, remains the one concrete fact in a cloud of accusation and imputation. But I cannot give a scrap more evidence against the Bolsheviks than that. Wild accusation, yes; but evidence, no. There is not a tithe of the evidence that the Bolsheviks are aided or bought by the German Government that there is that the Ulster gun-running was German in its inspiration. Lenin appears to be at least as innocent as Sir Edward Carson of German imperialist sympathies. Probably the reader holds that the hands of Sir Edward Carson were quite clean in that queer business; if he does so, then, I think, he is bound to accord Bolshevik leaders also the civilities due to clean men.

On the other hand, there is a tremendous effect about the Brest negotiations, that the Bolsheviks are straight. They have never wavered from their claim to do what is in the end the same thing that we are doing on the western front and everywhere — that is to say, appealing against German imperialism to the intelligence, fears, and feelings of the German people. They are trying, as we are trying, to revolutionize Central Europe and so end aggressive militarism in the world for ever. They believe, that they can do this by mental work, by propaganda. Even our *Daily Mail* Englishman, much as I usually disagree with him, is, I gather, of the same opinion. He wants to distribute tracts as well as other inducements to peace of a more vivid description by aeroplane. We may differ from these Bolsheviks about their methods, but that is a different thing altogether from the spirit that inspires this vast wireless splutter of accusations against them. The mental and moral method against German imperialism may in the end prove a more powerful one than the military method. I may perhaps overrate it; I think most British people underate it. For my own part I think that these Bolsheviks are working their end quite well enough for us to consider the advisability of a much more systematic co-operation with them. It enforces my view that the Bolsheviks are straight, that the German imperialists and Junkers evidently like them less and less. Perhaps the Bolsheviks may have found a way to strike at the heart of the evil thing, in Berlin less costly and less

todious than even the expedients our brilliant cavalry generals and our imperturbable Navy have discovered.

There is a fashion in the British Press of writing of these new people, these Bolshevik leaders with whom we have to deal, as though they were ignorant, illiterate, and inexperienced men of no account. When a Bolshevik leader meets a Junker one might imagine Bottom was meeting Theseus. That is a misconception that must be put on one side. Some, it is true, are poor men of the professional class, but Mr. Lloyd George is, to his honour, a poor man of the professional class. That surely, therefore, is nothing against them. On the other hand, they are probably much better educated men than even the German Junkers against whom they are pitted, and certainly much better educated than our diplomatists. Our public has to realize this fact. These Bolshevik leaders are men who have been about the world; almost all of them know English and German as well as they do Russian, and are intimately acquainted with the Labour movement, with social and economic questions, and indeed with almost everything that really matters in real politics. But our late Ambassador, I learn, never mastered Russian. Just think what that means. Hardly any of our Foreign Office people know anything of Russian, of the Russian Press, or Russian thought or literature. Moreover, our Foreign Office is crudely ignorant of the world of modern ideas. When one meets a British diplomatist one has to talk to him about such things as one talks to a fifth-form boy, guarding against any sudden mental shock. It is they who are the ignorant and limited men, and not these Bolshevik people. They know, of course, the Czar and all his relations — beautifully. But the Czar has gone!

That was all very well while diplomacy was a genteel, tactful sort of business of secret treaties and the like, that went on in and about Courts. Where there is a Court there is a conspiracy. Our Foreign Office, in spite of the fact that we are a great free democracy, remained, therefore, very conveniently an eighteenth-century affair so long as we had the Czar and Potsdam to deal with as our principal customers, and even a certain courtliness hung, for the same reason, and still hangs, about the French Foreign Office.

We begin to learn now the part that these courtly traditions played in the Greek treason. Gentlemen persons must gentlemanly persons in Athens and Petrograd and Sofia and Constantinople and talked English or French with a fine aloofness from the tides of popular thought and feeling that are running with irresistible strength. It was much more important that our diplomatists should be well connected and with easy, good manners than that they should have sufficient intelligence to watch the thought of the country in which their Embassy formed a sort of charmed island of charming people. Our own Foreign Office people are still that sort of thing. They know a vast circle of influential relations by their Christian names, they know how all the royalties are connected and things like that; they probably speak a bit of French with a passable accent, and have some dusty, ancient Greek in their mental attics. They have heard of America in a distant sort of way; are not the Duchesses of So-and-so and the Countesses of So-and-so Americans? But China, to them, is a source of tea and a Pacific coast. And they had always understood to be adored by his people, was so righteously and unceremoniously hustled off the stage, he left a vast hole in the world of our aristocratic diplomatists which their minds have not had the vitality to fill in again. It remains a hole — waiting for the Czar to return. They are, incapable of apprehending a vast nation of people who are "cousins to nobody," stirred deeply by modern ideas, in a great creative agony. For that such education as they have of no more service than the training of a lady's-maid or the arts of an under-butler. And, make no mistake about it, they are getting us disliked, they are getting us horribly disliked.

And there is a third misconception about these new leaders of Russia that we must clear up. Not only are they probably honest — while half our Press has been calling them scoundrels — not only are they highly educated — much better educated than the run of our Ambassador — while our Press has been calling them ignorant, but also they are going for a much more fundamental and final peace than to judge even by Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech, we are prepared to accept.

To judge by our Tory uproar you might believe that they are trying to climb down to some shabby little patch-up of this war. But it is really our Tories who want beneath all their flag-wagging and bluster to patch up a rotten end to this war. The Bolsheviks appeals straight to the German people; the cry of "No peace with the Hohenzollerns," which goes right to the heart of this struggle, the cry that brought the common men of Great Britain, you and I among them, heart and soul into the war, is the Bolshevik cry. Mr. Philip Snowden and Lord Lansdowne and our pacifists of the left and of the right, the conscientious objectors and the frightened Tory, may welcome Mr. Lloyd George's statement that we do not want to change the internal constitution of Germany; but to me that admission is the admission of defeat. It implies the abandonment of the idea of a League of Nations in which a free Germany can be included. On these lines this war will not end war. These Bolsheviks are shining clear on that essential point. Would that our people here had their clarity!

Peace without a German revolution cannot be a peace. It is impossible to consider any League of Nations in which the German Imperialists can take a share. Such a League of Nations would be like keeping open house with a notorious kleptomaniac as the principal guest. So long as the German imperial monarchy remains so long will it dominate the universities, the schools, and the Press of Germany, and so long will the German mind be poisoned by the poison of nationalist aggression. What is the good of telling fairy tales about the world's (Continued on page 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

PARAFFIN WELLS IN A VILLAGE. 1,500 GALLONS OBTAINED.

Another well in a garden 50 yards from the premises where paraffin was pumped the day before, in the village of Ramsey, near Peterborough, began to yield pure and crude oil in large quantities, recently, says the *Daily Mail*. This new source was on premises belonging to Mr. H.E. Isley, a hairdresser. He had been advised to try his pump, and, following on a morning's hard exertions, water was cleared from the well and at two o'clock in the afternoon oil was drawn. In three hours the pump had yielded 500 gallons.

Mr. Isley's yard was filled with all manner of receptacles containing paraffin in a pure state, and also petroleum jelly. Pumping was proceeding after dark by the aid of safety lamps containing oil already drawn from the well.

An experiment was made by Mr. Isley with oil taken from the original well, and he found that whereas it took half a gallon of ordinary oil to keep his heating lamp alight from 8.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., a pint of the Ramsey oil was sufficient.

Mr. Howard Coote, Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire, inspected the oil discovered and took away some for analysis and several gallons for his own use.

"The oil will burn perfectly in an ordinary oil lamp; I am burning some of it in my house to-night," said Mr. Howard Coote to a *Daily Mail* representative. "As to the source of the outflow, it is impossible for anyone not technically versed in these matters to form an adequate judgment. I have communicated with the Government and I expect they will send an inspector."

DISPELLING THE GLOOM.

The oil is being eagerly bought up at 2s. a gallon and has been taken by ironmongers, motor works, and farmers for their oil engines. All experiments have proved satisfactory.

Houses in Ramsey and the neighbourhood, which were almost in gloom during Christmas owing to the scarcity of oil, are now brightly lighted. The "find" was the result of a leakage from a storage tank. There is such a tank between the two places where oil has been discovered, but it only holds 100 gallons, and already something like 1,500 gallons of this new oil have been obtained.

An inhabitant recalls that about 40 years ago a shaft was dug in the past-the land is peat bog — and efforts made to extract oil, but with what success he does not remember. "Without local examination it is impossible to explain this rush of oil from a well," said an expert. "I have never known crude oil to be useful for burning, though some engines can take it. Should such a phenomenon as oil equal to refined oil be found in a continuous natural supply it would be extraordinarily valuable."

being tired of war and saying that if we patch up this war with a sort of peace with the Kaiser, Germany will have learnt her lesson. "War will go on for all our weaknesses unless we set up a new way of government in the earth. A man may be weary of an illness, but nothing will end his illness but the proper cure. No peace we can make with the Hohenzollern can ever be a real peace; it will be merely a cessation of military operations for five or ten or twenty years. The 'war after the war' will begin straight away. The war of economic and tariffs and the systematic poisoning war of propagandists and mischief-makers will be resumed."

Let us look straight at what the resumption of that infernal old game of Court diplomacies, war bluffs, economic shoving, and Colonial rivalry means to the world.

This war has already greatly strained the economic and political organizations of mankind. The world is nearer exhaustion than most people seem to realize. Famine, social breakdown, pestilence, and world-wide disorganization are quite near at hand unless we have the wit to arrest the degenerative process. We have to stand up now to the task of vast political and economic reconstructions if we are not to be overtaken. But if we seek a mean immediate peace, instead of supporting the Bolsheviks in their bold but profoundly wise insistence upon a peace of the peoples, we shall not achieve that reconstruction because the Hohenzollern tradition will prevent it. We cannot reconstruct the world except in good faith. A cunning, scheming morality at the heart of Europe will cripple all our good intentions. We shall not dare to disarm, we shall not dare to have free discussion, the Balkans, all Asia and Africa will be kept in a fever of intrigues and conflict until the Hohenzollern dream is as dead and destroyed as the will of Peter the Great. A peace that leaves the Hohenzollerns still masters of Germany will be a fatal step nearer the death of our civilisation. This depleted world, still armed as it will have to be, still full of unsettled disputes because its main dispute is still unsettled, may stagger along for a score or a few score years more of so-called "peace" — *à la Lansdowne* — but a day will come when the strain will become insupportable, and that collapse of order that is already apparent in some parts of Russia will become the dominant state of the Old World from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

World-wide famine, world-wide brigandage, the cessation of education, the ending of trade and traffic, towards these things we step to-day if to-day we treat this cancer of German monarchy and the secret diplomatic plotting that is inseparable from it, as though it were not the supreme evil against which we fight. In these things it seems to me the Bolsheviks are altogether wiser and plainer than our own — *Daily Mail*.

"ASAHI BEER."



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"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 1st Apr., at 9 A.M.

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